GREAT CABINETS OF HISTORY

Review of the Records of the Counsellors of Presidents.

ABILITY AND STANDING OF THE MEMBERS

Mine Cabinets Noted for the Importance of Their Work-Mighty Representatives of Political Schools - Deeds of Noted Men.

The cabinets which take a high rank in the ability and standing of their members. the importance of the work which they did, or in both characteristics, were, according to writer in the Globe-Democrat, those of Washington, Jefferson, Monroe, Harrison, Polk Fillmore, Pierce, Lincoln and Haves In Washington's cabinet there were only two men-Jefferson, secretary of state, and Hamfiton, secretary of the treasury-of preeminent ability, but that number was just half of the whole cabinet, the post of secretary of War and of the Navy (both departments until near the middle of the first Adams presidency being under the same head), and that of the attorney general being the only other members of the president's official family at that time. A postmaster general existed from 1789, but he was not a cabinet officer until 1829, in the beginning of Jackson's presidential service. The cabinet post of secretary of the interior came into being in 1849, when Taylor was president and that of secretary of agriculture in 1889 near the close of Cleveland's first term.

Henry Knox, the first secretary of war, was a brave officer in the revolution, and a moderately capable and thoroughly conscientious official in the cabinet, but he made no especial mark in the latter. Edmund Randolph, the attorney general, who went to the head of the State department for a short time after the retirement of Jefferson, was the same Randolph who introduced what was called the "Virginia plan" of government in the convention which framed the constitu tion, who refused to sign the completed char-ter, although it followed the general lines proposed in his scheme, but who turned over in favor of it in the Virginia convention which ratified it. His vacillation and timidity prevented him from taking advantage of his ability and opportunity, and he left the State department under a cloud, caused by something which looked like a political intrigue between him and the French minister to the United States. Within the past few years, however, documents have been made public exonerate him from the charge of corruption.

JEFFERSON AND HAMILTON. As the founders of the two schools political thought into which the people the country have been divided from the be ginning these two men are sure of a place among the immortals. Hamilton's, the Treaswas and is the more important although European usage and tradition assign superior rank to the other office, the head of the State department. As it requires greater ability to create than to save or to extend, Hamilton's pre-eminence among the nation's finance ministers is conceded. Webster's tribute to Hamilton exhausts culogy, but it is not exaggerated: "He smote the rock of the na-tional resources and abundant streams of revenue gushed forth; he touched the dead corpse of the public credit, and it sprang

Adams' cabinet, which consisted of the small men composing Washington's council at the time of his retirement, was inherently weak, and was rendered particularly in-efficient by the circumstances that most of its members thought they owed allegiance to Hamilton, Adams' enemy, rather than to Adams, and because Adams seldom consuited them, leaving them to their own de-vices and to their intrigues against himself. Jefferson's cabinet, however, had two strong men-Madison, secretary of state, and Gallatin, secretary of the treasury-at the outset, and these were reinforced by a man of the first order of ability in Caesar A. Rodney of Delaware, who was made attorney general early in 1807, two years before Jefferson's retirement. As part of the first administration under the new political dispensation, Jefferson's cabinet had a delicate and difficult task. It had to assist in laying the working principles of a great party ever afterward, and to take part in establishing the practices and pre-cedents which were to be guides in governing the country during the greater of the time between their date and Its share of this work the cabine did intelligently and successfully. Both Jefferson and Madison as presidents were distinctively weaker in their foreign policy than their federalist predecessors. Washing-ton and Adams, had been, but until the war of 1812-15 the democratic regime conducted the government economically and in its domestic affairs efficiently and satisfactorily. Gallatin held the treasury port-folio for a few years in Madison's cabinet also, but he scarcely won the same measure of success that he gained in Jefferson's Monroe, the secretary of state for six years under Madison, was not the equal of his great predecessors in that office. William H. Crawford, the secretary of war for a short under Mad son, won his laurels in the next cabinet.

MONROE'S CABINET. With John Quincy Adams, secretary of state, W. H. Crawford, secretary of the treasury, John C. Calhoun, secretary of war, and William Wirt, attorney general, it will be seen that Monroe had a cabinet which reached as high a level in general ability as any which the country has known. The only other cabinet office in that age. The only other cabinet office in that age, that of secretary of the navy, was very acceptably filled by W. H. Crowninshield. Smith Thompson and Samuel L. Southard, successively. Monroe, in order to give the west recognition, selected Governor Isaac Shelby of Kentucky for the war office at first and he was confirmed, but Shelby declined on account of old age. He offered it to Clay, who refused it, and also had Jackson in mind but discovered that the victor of New Orleans did not want it. It was of New Orleans did not want it. It was then that Monroe turned to South Carolina. which had two distinguished and popular sons, William Lowndes and Cathoun, in public life at that time, and after Lowndes declined the office the dater Lowners defined the date that was given to Calhoun. One of these four cabinet officers succeeded Monroe in the presidency, another, Crawford, was a candidate in the same election and secured many electoral votes, while Calhoun and Wirt can be considered to the control of the candidate in the same election and secured many electoral votes, while Calhoun and Wirt can be controlled to the candidate of th electoral votes, while Calnoun and wirt were often conspicuously mentioned in con-nection with the presidency. Wirt got the nomination at one time, but it was from a "third" party, the anti-Masonic organiza-

Adams' own cabinet did not stand as high In general ability as the one in which he served, although Wirt was retained in the post he held under Monroe and Clay was secretary of state. Adams asked Crawford to hold on to the treasury portfolio, which he had in the Monroe cabinet, but he was a physical wreck at the time and declined. The war office Adams intended to give to Jackson, but desisted on an intimation from one of Jackson's friends that the offer might pive offense. But Jackson's cabinet stood lower than Adams. The "demos krateo," to employ Benton's jargon, run the country luring Jackson's reign, and in harmony with this condition second-class men were the lort of officials whom Jackson in most cases appointed. A divergence from this principle was made in the case of Van Buren, who was secretary of state for two years. Lewis was secretary of state for two years. Lewis Cass, not yet known to fame, however, was secretary of war under Jackson for about six years, and Van Buren's friend. B. F. Butler, a first-class lawyer and an accomplished man, but not a national figure at that time, was attorney general for a time Levi Woodbury, who held two posts in the rabinet and who served in congress before and after and on the supreme bench in the and, was a fairly capable official. Woodbury and Butler are the biggest names in Van Buren's cabinet.

TIPPECANOE'S COUNSELLORS. W. H. Harrison, a third class man himself, ad four first class men-Webster, Thomas Ewing, Bell and John J. Crittenden-in his cabinet, and the "Sliver Gray" of a later date, Francis Granger, the postmaster general, whose office had been a cabinet post 1829, was a personage of considerable ability and celebrity. This was one of the distinctively strong cabinets intellectually, and it deserved a better fate than the wreck which quickly overtook it in the feud on the bank question with Tyler, who went to the

presidency on Harrison's death. The cabinet which Tyler got after this one left him was of a distinctively lower order, although it had Legare and Calhoun for a short time in the State department. Polk's cabinet, with Buchanan, Walker (the father of the celebrated "free trade" tariff of 1846, and subsequently one of the territorial governors of Kansas), Marcy and Bancroft (the historian). compares favorably with all except the very greatest before or since its day.

Some great names were on the cabine

rolls in the tweive years from the beginning of Taylor's service to the end of Buchanan's, but not many simultaneously. Taylor had two-Clayton and Ewing; Fillmore had three-Webster, Corwin and Crittenden; and Pierce had the same number-Marcy, Jefferson Davis and Caleb Cushing. Pierce's has distinction of being the only cabine which remained unbroken to the end of the presidential term. Buchanan had in Cass. the secretary of state, the most prominent and influential democrat of that day except Douglas, and in Jeremiah S. Black, attorney general, he had one of the most learned law yers in the country. Howell Cobb, too, the secretary of the treasury, an ex-speaker and an ex-governor, was a man of some standing and power in his party. These were the biggest members of Buchapan's original cabinet. Dix, Stanton and Holt, unfortunately for Buchanan, came into his council near the end, instead of at the beginning. Had they with him two or three years earlier probably he would have resisted the secession nfluence, which Cass was unable to brace him up against, and his administration might found a way to crush the disunion spirit, as Jackson did thirty years earlier. LINCOLN'S CABINET,

which holds a high place among presidential ministerial councils on account of the ability. olitical experience and distinction of several of its members, was also representative of the different localities of the loyal half of the country. Welles, the secretary of the navy, represented New England; Seward and Cameron (who preceded Stanton, the country's greatest war minister), the middle states; Chase and Caleb B. Smith the west, Montgomery Blair the eastern end and Edward Bates the western end of the border slave region. It is well known that Lin-coln's early intention was to have the south and the party which opposed him in the elec on represented in the cabinet, but it is nistake to suppose, as nearly all writers do that in going outside of his party he would be following Washington's example. The case of Jefferson and Hamilton in this re-spect is misunderstood by most persons. Those men, at the time of their appointment

Washington's cabinet, did not belong in posite partisan camps. The federalists of opposite partisan camps. The federalists of 1789, the year when Washington's cabinet was formed, were the men who got the contitution ratified, and the anti-federalists were hore who tried to have it rejected. Federal em and anti-federalism meant something different from this two or three years after ward, when, the constitution itself ceasing o be an issue, the powers of the govern nent under it became the burning quest In 1789 Jefferson and Randolph were federal ists equally with Hamilton and Knox, th other members of the cabinet. That is though opposed to the constitution when first left the federal convention in 1787, Jeffer on and Randolph turned around and worke in favor of it in 1788, and were glad in 1789 and afterward that they did this. The parti san divergence between Jefferson and Hamil

ton did not really begin until Hamilton' National bank scheme was brought up early n 1791. Herndon, Lincoln's friend and biographer mentions that soon after the election Lin-coln said "he wanted to give the south, by way of placation, a place in the cabinet," and named "three persons who would be acceptable to him. They were Botts of cceptable to him. They were Botts of Virginia, Stephens of Georgia and Maynard of Tennessee." (Herndon's "Abraham Lin-coln," vol. 3, page 473.) From another source, which will here be quoted, this pur-pose will be more fully revealed. "The question of taking part of his constitutional advisers from among his political opponents and from the hostile or complaining southern states had been thoroughly debated in his own mind. The conclusion arrived at is plainly evinced by the following, written by him and inserted as a short leading editorial in the Springfield (III.) Journal on the morning of December 12 (or 13), 1860: "We hear such frequent allus on to a suppose-purpose on the part of Mr. Lincoln to call into his cabinet two or three southern gentle men from the parties opposed to him politi-cally that we are prompted to ask a few questions. (1) Is it known that any such questions. (1) Is it known that any such gentleman of character would accept a place in the cabinet? (2) If yea, on what terms does he surrender to Mr. Lincoln or Mr. Lincoln to him on the political differences

between them, or do they enter

administration in open opposition to each other." (Nicolay and Hay's "Abraham Lincoln." vol. 3, page 348). Seward, who soon after the election was offered and accepted the State portfolio, enlisted in the search for a southern man for the cabinet, and he suggested Randall Hunt of Louisiana, John A. Gilmer or Kenneth Rayner of North Carolina, Robert E. Scott of Virginia and Meredith P. Gentry of Tennessee. Lincoln's preference, as he says in a note on January 12, 1861, to Seward. printed (p. 364) in the Nicolay and Hay volume just mentioned, was for Gilmer over Hunt or Gentry, because, as he remarks, "he has a living position in the south, while they have not," and he adds that "I fear if we could get we could not safely take more than one such man, that is not more than one who opposed us in the election, the danger being to lose the confidence of our own friends." All of these men, however, who were asked to enter the cabinet declined. A contest between the partisans of Montgomery Blair, a former democrat, and Henry Winter Davis, a former whig, for the place in the cabinet which was to be given to either one of them, bothered Lincoln for awhile, and on determining to appoint Blair he was reminded that this would put four ex-democrats and three ex-whigs in the cabinet. To this he replied that he was himself an old-line whig, and he should be there to make the parties even. This was the Jef-fersonian idea of equality between president

carry it out very far.

The cabinets since the war, with the exception of that of Hayes, have been of a lower level than many of the earlier ones. Fish, Boutwell and Bristow of Grant's. Blaine of Garfield's and Harrison's, McCul-loch of Arthur's, Bayard of Cleveland's and Windom of Harrison's comprise about all the members of the presidential councils of the past quarter of a century, except Hayes', who will be remembered. Hayes' cabinet had three first class men-Evarts. Sherman and Schurz. In Sherman it had the greatest finance minister since Chase and one of the the other two-whom the country has known

and cabinet members, indeed; but of course neither Jefferson nor Lincoln did or could

THE SONG I NEVER SING.

James Whitcomb Riley. As when in dreams we sometimes hear
A melody so faint and fine,
And musically sweet and clear,
It flavors all the atmosphere
With harmony divine;
So, often in my waking dreams,
I hear a melody that seems
To me the song I never sing.

Sometimes when brooding o'er the years
My lavish youth has thrown away.
When all the glowing past appears
But as a mirage that my tears
Have crumbled to decay,
I thrill to find the ache and pain
Of my remorse is stilled again,
As, forward bent and listening,
I hear the song I never sing. A murmuring of rhythmic words,

A murmuring of rhythmic words,
Adrift on tunes whose currents flow
Melodious with the thrill of birds,
And faroff lowing of the herds
In lands of long ago;
And every sound the truant loves
Comes to me like the coo of doves,
When first in blooming fields of spring
I heard the song I never sing.

The echoes of old voices, wound
In limpld streams of laughter where
The river Time runs bubble-crowned
And giddy eddies ripple round
The lilies growing there;
Where roses, bending o'er the brink,
Drain their own kisses as they drink,
And ivies climb and twine and cling About the song I never sing.

An ocean surge of sound that falls
As though a tide of heavenly art
Had tempested the gleaming halls
And crested o'er the golden walls
In showers upon my heart—
Thus, thus, with open arms and eyes
Uplifted toward the allen skies,
Forgetting every earthly thing,
I hear the song I never sing.

For an appetizer Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne leads all. For 40 years it

has taken the lead for its purity.

INJURIOUS

Children's Eyes Seriously Affected by Small Type and Poor Print.

RESULT OF RECENT INVESTIGATIONS

Reform Demanded in Existing Systems of Grading-Growth of College Oratory and Orators in the West-School and College Notes.

The result of the investigations conducted by a professor in Yale college regarding the effect of small print text books on the eyesight of pupils awakened interest in a matter of grave concern to parents. It was shown that in a large majority of individual tests the text books in common use were injurious to the eyes of the young, while some of the books were printed from type that would unduly strain the eyesight of grown persons. As a clincher to his argument the professor proved by statistics that the use of glasses by school children is markedly on the in-

The subject is one that should arouse among parents a strong, persistent demand for reform as will obviate the dangers so clearly shown. Defective eyesight is an affliction not only of a lifetime, but extends through generations. This has been proven by tests recently conducted in the public schools of Toronto. Over 500 children between the ages of 7 and 17 were subjected to rapid individual sight tests. The examination revealed some interesting facts concerning the prevalence of defective vision among iuveniles.

Out of the 500 children examined fifty, or 10 per cent of the whole, were found to possess marked defective sight. Of these fifty, thirty-five were girls and fifteen were young boys. The doctor said that the percentage would have been higher had the children been those of professional men or students rather than of business people.
"There is nothing more hereditary than

tendency to short sight," he remarked. who misuse their eyes must remember that they are injuring them for two enerations.

A fact worth remembering, the doctor says is that no child is born short sighted. fermany much investigation has been reinfants' eyes have been subjected to every ossible test. A predisposition to short sigh may exist, but the actual evil does not exist at the time of birth. And, although if the hereditary tendency be marked, it will develop itself, parents may do much to ward it off during chinidhood. In many instances children's eyesight is per-

namently injured by straining the muscles of the eye. The doctor says that no child should be allowed to get too close to his work, while printed matter and writing should always be from fourteen to eighteen inches from the eye of the child. Pale yel-low and pearl gray are the colors least trying to the eye, and should be used as much as sible in the materials with which children

Only ten of the 500 children examined were entirely color blind, but in nearly 25 per cent the sense was proved markedly deficient. The color test was a very simple one. From a light wooden rod hung a fringe of small skeins of wool, the colors being arranged in a certain order-greens mingled with fawn shades, pinks with blues, and reds with yellows. A knot of green was placed in the child's hand and he was told to throw over the rod any similar color he discovered among the fringe of skeins. Where the sense of color was acute the greens were instantly selected; where it was feeble much hesi-tancy and searching were displayed. In cases where the sense was markedly

deficient fawns and greens were mingled blues were pronounced identical with pinks and no attempt was made to distinguish be ween yellows and reds. The child in the color sense was wanting chose every olor in turn.

instance was the child aware of his such changes as will check and ultimately prevent injury to the eyes of children in the

IMPROVED SYSTEMS.

Whatever may be the merits of the present system of grading in the public schools, says the Chicago Post, its demerits are so glaring as to be the subject of attack by ducators of all ranks and classes. Some of these have been bold enough to advocate a return to the old system of ungraded schools. while others, more conservative in their ideas think that the two systems might be advantageously blended by dropping the weak

both. Among the latest advocates of a change of some sort is W. J. Shearer, superintendent of the Newcastle, Pa., schools. He has evolved a plan of his own which he has named "the Newcastle plan," and for which he claims that it approaches more nearly an ideal plan than anything that has yet been

uggested. One of the chief objections, according to this authority, to the graded school as i exists today is its failure to respect the indi-vidual differences of the pupils. The bright-ones are held back, discouraged and rulned by having to wait on the slow pupils. Even the brightest cannot gain time by promptly receiving the promotion which their merit deserves. The system demands so much uniformity at every step that many are forced to leave school before graduating and those who do graduate come out too late to get a fair start in life. The ideal system of grading would demand an accurate classifiof grading would demand an accurate classifi-cation of all pupils, according to ability, into small classes, with but a short interval between the classes. This will make it possi-ble for any pupil at any time to pass from one class to the next higher when his work and ability put him shead of his own class. Those who lose time can drop back into a Those who lose time can drop back into division where they can work to advantage.

The proposed new plan abandons examina-tions as a test for promotion. The record made from day to day is the sole gauge of made from day to day is the sole gauge of merit on which promotions are made. No certain amount of work is required of any section in a given time. Each division is expected to go just as fast as it can and no faster. An accurate grading of pupils according to ability into classes of from ten to twenty, instead of herding them in classes practicable in the first house continues for seven years. It is evil, but not all the time. But as this only occurs once in eighty-four years, it is not likely to be experienced but once. twenty, instead of herding them in classes of fifty or over, furnishes a practicable method of reaching individuals, secures from four greatest-Hamilton and Gallatin being each his best work and close attention Every child under the system is touched with hope and inspired with enthusiasm. The consequence of the whole is that the average pupil is able to get through the en-tire course in shorter time and to much better

> COLLEGE ORATORY IN THE WEST. For twenty-five years the ruling passion of the western college student has been the passion for oratory. So far as we are aware, says the Review of Reviews, no one has ever attempted a general estimate of the causes or the results of this unexampled devotion on the part of at least a hundred student. devotion on the part of at least a hundred student communities through the entire period since the war to the art of public address. But to deny the fact itself would be to confess total ignorance of all the springs and motives of the life that has long dominated the undergraduate groups from Ohio to Colorado. To some extent this ardent student passion for proficiency in public speaking has been encouraged by the college authorities. But for the most part it has been ties. But for the most part it has been neither encouraged nor recognized by the faculties of instruction. Like college athletics in the east, the cause of college ora-tory in the west has been promoted by the unofficial co-operation of the students themselves, with the tolerance rather than the full approbation of teachers who have been jealous of anything that threatened to weaken

active opposition of president or professors, the students of every western college have persisted in attaching an enormous imper-tance to their self-directed, self-taught, co-operative schools of debating and oratory. The so-called literary societies of the western colleges are in fact for the must part traincolleges are in fact for the most part training schools in the art of public speaking. The extemporaneous debate, carried on under the strictest possible parliamentary disci-pline, has always been the favorite exercise of the literary societies. Most colleges have the strictest possible parliamentary discipline, has always been the favorite exercise
of the literary societies. Most colleges have
several of these associations, which compete
with each other for the acquisition of the
brightest of the new lads at the opening of

the year. The student who does not join one or another of the societies is a very exceptional fellow; and the older members consider it their loyal and brotherly duty to help every new member, no matter how timid and tongue-tied he may be at first, to acquire the art of expressing himself in the presence of an audience with some degree of freedom and confidence.

of freedom and confidence.

It does not follow that all western students become crators: but if tertainly does come to pass that practically all of them acquire the ability to stand upon their feet in a public place and say anything that they may have occasion to say with directness and without undue embarrassment or confusion of manner. If one should compare 105 castern graduates of the present month of June with 100 western graduates, it would probably appear that the former would somewhat excel in a certain air of ease, policy and maturity in private air of ease, polish and maturity in private conversation—while the young westerners would unquestionably prove themselves imnensely superior on the average, if a sudden mergency required some public expression of iews. Of course the differences either way would not be nearly so marked at the end of ten years after leaving college. In the long run the chief factor of successful public ach consists in having something to say his knowledge of a theme or in his zealous convictions—the subject matter of a speech, is unable after a little practice to speak with a reasonable degree of success. Nevertheless. some oratorical training at the very period when the mind of a man is forming, and his stock of facts and ideas is growing most rapidly, must have its great advantages.

School and College Notes. The bill providing for the study of the sature and effects of alcoholic drinks in the ols of New York state was vetoed by the governor.

The growth of public libraries in the United States is one of the remarkable features of our system of progress, nearly 5,000 of them. There are now

It is likely that Mayor Swift of Chicago will follow the example of New York's mayor and appoint two or three women as nembers of the Board of Education. About twenty years ago William Henry Rinehart, the American sculptor, left a leg-acy to the Peabody institute of Baltimore that now amounts to about \$100,000. The trustees of the institute have determined to use this fund for the establishment of a school of sculpture in connection with the

institute. The University of Wisconsin is the latest institution of higher education to announce a course of journalism, which will begin next year. Students will study the forms of composition used in newspaper work, and the preparation of copy for the printer and will be given practice in writing news and editorial articles. editorial articles.

The recently issued senior class book of Yale gives the average expense of the stu dents at \$912 for the freshman year, \$943 for the sophomore, \$942 for the junior and \$1,032 for the senior. This is an average of \$18 or \$20 per week for the calendar year, and some \$27 per week for the college year of about thirty-five weeks.

The universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh report decreased attendance in recent years. Only a few years ago Giasgow had more than 2,000 students, but new has only 1,671. Edinburgh, heretofore, never had fewer than 3,000, but now has only 2,049. On the other hand, the number of women students has steadily increased. Edinburgh in the last term reporting 140 and Glasgow 205.

Only a few days ago it was announced that a gift of over \$500,000 had been made to the University of Pennsylvania by the late E. A. W. Hunter, to become available upon the death of his widow and daughter. Now it is said that the provost of the university has given \$500,000 in honor of his father. This is indeed a day of generous bene'actions to educational institutions.

Amherst college gives away almost ex actly \$14,000 a year, almost all to under-graduates. Of this amount the greater porion is in the form of small scholarships The income of \$83,500 is intended particularly for men studying for the ministry; a fund of \$25,000 is given preferably to ministers sons; the rest is without restrictions. The amount of the scholarships varies from \$40 to \$140, three scholarships in the undergraduate department yielding the latter

Dr. D. K. Pearsons of Chicago has offered to give Mount Holyoke college \$50,000 if it will raise an additional \$150,000 in a year and a half. The gitts of Dr. Pearsons to western institutions aggregate about \$2,000. 000, eight colleges being the beneficiaries. defect, the deficiency apparently not having come under the notice of its parents.

In view of these facts, it becomes the duty of parents and school managers to insist on such changes as will check and ultimately prevent injury to the eyes of children in the school's parents and school managers to insist on such changes as will check and ultimately prevent injury to the eyes of children in the school's parents and school sch

Roanoke college in Virgi o become the educational headquarters of Coreans in this country. Surh Beung Kiu of Seoul has been a successful student at Roanoke since January of last year, and now Whang Hyen Mo has arrived at the college to study English, preparatory to matriculating as a student next autumn. This college has had Choctaw students for some twenty-five years and a few years ago enrolled among its students three young Japanese, sons of members of the imperial

SCIENCE OF ASTROLOGY.

Significance of the Various Planets and Their Influence on Humanity, IV. The different houses have names as well

as being numbered. The first house is called the house of life, or ascendant, and has reference to life and whatever supports life. Persons with feeble constitutions generally suffer in health during a transit of Saturn on the ascendant, which continues two years and a half, and is repeated in a little less than thirty years. Death sometimes occurs, but the transit does not properly signify death. It is a dull, dragging period when one is affected, the mind is harassed, friends proved negligent or treacherous, and one feels anxious to rove, sell out or change business. It is not well to make changes under this transit of Saturn, for whatever is begun under evil aspects will

not prove very fortunate.
The transit of Mars in the first house is repeated about every two years. It indicates evil, but not of the same kind as Saturn. Mars denotes even severer evils than Saturn

Jupiter is in the first house twelve years, indicates a bright, joyous period,

one is in good health and spirits. younger and more active. Then is the time to push business and make changes. These are the principal planets that are claimed to influence us; the others also have some influence for good, but space forbids

eferring to them. The second house is the house of money, and has reference to one's possessions, property as well as monqy, The transits of Mars, Uranus and Saturn denote misfortunes in financial affairs. Jupiter, in second house, denotes that money is easy and easily ob tained.

the art the third house is the house of kindred, and has reference to brothers and sisters, but no confidence can be placed in transits confess in this house. Each relative must have a separate horoscope cast in order to properly read their lives.

The fourth house is the house of the father,

if the father is living, and indicates good or evil, fortunate or unfortunate, according to the peculiarity of the planet. The fifth house is the house of children; it is also claimed to be the house of specula-tions, and that one will be fortunate in gambling, making hazardous investments, etc., if Jupiter is transiting therein, but ex-perience teaches that Jupiter in the first

house is better as a guide to go by when we expect to be successful. The sixth house is the house of sickness. the allegiance of students to class room drill but no reason can be given why it should be so called, as it does not influence sickness. Yet in spite of the cold shoulder or the

The seventh house is the house of marriage and is next in importance to the ascendant (first house). It is the house of the husband for the wife, and the house of the wife for the husband. Jupiter transiting here is fortunate. Uranus, Mars and Saturn, evil. It has been observed that the man would loose his wife when Saturn was in this house, but that should not be based alore on this fact.

house have no more indication for the good

The tenth or house of honor and business is the most important of any of the twelve. A transit of Saturn here is often coincident with bankruptcy and ruin.

Only a very strong nativity control of the strong partivity control of the great lakes. There are the usual number of clever verses and Jingles. The Century company, New York. Only a very strong nativity can resist the potent indications of this transit. Therefore every business man ought to be advised of its approach and prepare for it as the mariner does for an approaching storm. Home Journal. It is in the magazine's series the mariner does for an approaching storm. The transit of Jupiter through the tenth of "The Woman Who Most Influenced Me," and is at once the daintiest and strongest is most fortunate, provided there are no evil transits or directions operating at the time. Mars in this house indicates misfortune for a brief period. Uranus also is evil by spells. This is the house of the midheaven.

Tue eleventh or house of friends, gives but weak indications. Jupiter here makes friends more kind than usual.

The sign that is existing at the moment

stature, complexion, disposition, etc.

modify these general descriptions that it is not uncommon to find one whose pecultarities are exactly opposite to the general indications. Among the modifying causes may be mentioned the race or hationality. A Chinese baby would, perhaps, grow up to be a pagan, wear a pigiall, etc., while bis American twin might go to school, study law and prosecute him fo Yet, stealing. differences both might have heart disease; be near sighted, hard of hearing, dyspep-tics, etc. Arles, the ram, rules the head ruled by Mars. When ascending at birth, denotes a spare, strong, tallish person, sharp sight, oval face, reddish hair, swarthy complexion, dark eye-brows, long neck, large shoulders; in-clined to rule instead of being ruled; cannot bear contradictions and of rash or

violent disposition. Taurus, the bull, rules the neck and throat and is ruled by Venus. short, well set person, full face and eyes, wide nose and mouth, shining face, thick neck short broad band dark, wavy of curly hair, large shoulders; fond of good living; subject to fits of sadness; slow to but furious when enraged, though anger, usually cheerful and obliging.

Gemini, the twins, rules the arms and thest and is ruled by Mercury. Denotes a tall, well formed person, long arms, short hands and feet, high instep, smart, quick tep, dark hair, sanguine complexion, good wit and intellect, hazel eyes, having a pe-

uliar sparkle and sharp sight. Cancer, the crab, rules the breast and lungs and is ruled by the moon. Denotes a medium stature; the upper portion of the body larger than the lower; soft skin and flesh, round face, gray eyes, small features, brown hair, pale or tawny complexion, suppressed voice, peaceably inclined and

averse to storm and bluster.

Leo, the lion, rules the heart and back and is ruled by the sun. Denotes a large body. wiery shoulders, round head. light or ruddy complexion, large, full eyes, bushy or hair, strong, deep voice, grip with hand strong; ambitious, noble; haughty; generous gentle when unprovoked, but in anger ter Virgo, the virgin, rules the stomach and

ntestines and is ruled by Mercury. De-notes a middle or tall person; slender and well formed oval face, high cheek bones, shrill voice, but not loud, ingenious mind fond of learning; disposed to waver o hesitate; very industrious; diffident; bash ful, and if a woman very modest, Libra, the balance, rules the reins an

oins and is ruled by Venus. Denotes a tall loins and is ruled by Venus. Denotes a tail, graceful figure, fine, soft, auburn hair; roundish face; pink and lliy complexion, which becomes ruddy or pimpled in old age; blue, beautiful eyes; amiable disposition; averse to cruelty and bloodshed; a lover of justice; neat and particular, but no fond of hard or dirty work.

fond of hard or drty work.

Scorplo, the scorplon, rules the lower portion of the body and generative organs, and is ruled by Mars. Denotes a medium size; dusky complexion; dark, curly hair, which is bushy and plentiful; thick neck; lower limbs sometimes not very symmetrical; hasty; stirring and energetic, but subtle and

Sagitarius, the archer, rules the hips and thighs, and is ruled by Jupiter. Denotes a well formed, tall person; long limbs and features; straight Grecian nose; eyes; chestnut hair, growing thin above the temples and disposed to baldness; jovial dis-position; generous and charitable; swift runner and good jumper; daring and intrepid;

fond of horses and hunting.

Capricornus, the water goat, rules the knees and calves, and is ruled by Saturn. Denotes a short, slender and very graceful figure; inclined to bend forward, or bow or the state of the slender and state of the slender. figure; inclined to bend forward, or bow or nod the head; long or pointed chin; slender neck; narrow breast; lower limbs not well formed; has a skippish movement; firm, sensitive and nervous; capricious; subject to fits of melancholy and to brood over an injury especially when alone.

Aquarius, the waterman; rules the legs and ankles, and is ruled by Uranus and Salvare.

ankles, and is ruled by Uranus and Saturn. Denotes a tall, stout person; robust, healthy appearance; long and rather fleshy face; clear complexion, inclining to sanguine; sandy or darkish hair not so light as beard, hazel eyes; gentle, benevolent disposition; grave aspect and dignified in speech; a firm friend, but determined enemy; cheerful, yet subject to

gloomy forebodings.

Pisces, the fishes; rules the feet, and is ruled by Jupiter. Denotes middle or shortish stature; full face, with pale or sanguing complexion: round shoulders: short fin-like limbs; placid, sleepy eyes; sometimes webbed between fingers for a short distance; thirst for fluids; a good swimmer; generous and good natured; not very industrious, but some-how always provided for; laughs at misfortune and takes the world easy. These descriptions seldom prove exact, but generally approximate in most particulars,

The discrepancies arise from a conflict of the indications and the planetary configurations. (To be Continued.)

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS. The Century company has issued a new

poster by Eugene Grasset for the June number of The Century Magazine. It illustrates Prof. Sloane's life of Napoleon. and is no less striking in its way than Grasset's famous "Sun of Austerlitz," which has already become so well known in this country. The subject is Napoleon in Egypt, just preceding the Battle of the Pyramids. Napoleon is seated upon his white charger. which has rich barbaric trappings of red and gold. The arm of the conqueror is extended, pointing to the pyramids, as if uttering his ringing address, "Soldiers forty centuries look down upon you from the summit of the Pyramids." Past him march the troops. The yellow glare of the desert, the dun-colored sky and the bril-liant uniform of Napoleon make an unusual harmony of color. During the present craze for poster-collecting, examples by Grasset are the most highly prized of all. The Century company will issue a special edi-

tion of this poster for collectors, each copy

Vacation time is near at hand and the children will find pleasant suggestions of

signed by the artist.

the woods and fields in the June number of St. Nicholas. One of the little verses, that will awaken sympathy in the mind of every reader, is "When Vacation's Nearing," by A. S. Webber. Mr. Stearn's "Chris and the Wonderful Lamp" is brought to an end with a most unexpected complication, showing how Alladin's genii escaped from the slavery of the lamp. In Mr. Pyle's story, Jack Ballister wins full recognition for pluck in rescuing the heroine from the pirates. "Teddy and Carrots." the two lit-tle boys that James Otis is describing, are planning Teddy's release from the fail, where he was so unfeelingly but by the policeman. In "The Boy of the First Empire," the main event is the turning of the Paris populace against Napoleon, but the developments throw light upon the parentage of Philip, the page. Hon. Theodore Roosevelt writes of "George Rogers Clark and the Conquest of the Northwest" in his series of Hero Tales from American History. Prof. W. T. Hornaday has one of the most interesting of his natural history papers, his subject this month being "The Buffalo, Musk-Ox, Mountain Sheep and Buffalo, Musk-Ox, Mountain Sheep and Mountain Goat." Mr. Hornaday writes re-gretfully of the extinction of the bison, but

boys is "Our Tiny Fleet," telling the ad-

The charm of listening to a famous man as he tells of the greatest influence upon his life comes very strong upon one in reading the article which Rev. contributes to the June issue of The Ladie Home Journal. It is in the magazine's serie contribution to it. The American end of the Bonaparte family, the Baltimore girl, Miss Patterson, who married Jerome Bonaparte, is well written of and pictured, and furnishes a happy addition to current Napoleonic the terest. Dr. Parkhurst, for the first time writes of woman suffrage in an article writes of weman suffrage in an ar "Weman Without the Ballet," which friends more kind than usual.

The twelfth, or house of sorrow, is a strong indication of the planets transiting therein at birth, but transit during lifetime do not seem to have much influence. This house also has reference to secret enemies.

The twelfth, or house of sorrow, is a ward look writes of "Girls Who Pose as "Trilby," and of the "New Woman," whom he says does not exist. A new serial, "The time do not seem to have much influence. Luck of the Pendennings," by Elizabeth W. Bellamy, the southern novelist, begins interestingly, and gives promise of a strong control of the planets of the probably call forth a storm of dissent. Edward look writes of "Girls Who Pose as "Trilby," and of the "New Woman," whom the says does not exist. A new serial, "The time do not seem to have much influence.

This house also has reference to secret enemies. probably call forth a storm of dissent. piece of work. Alice Barber Stephens illus-trates it. "The Fashionable White Gown" is pictured and described, and some very child is born indicates in a general way of the child when grown to maturity. But practical suggestions for "Cotton and Woolen Gowns" are given. One of Alice Barber auses, indications and testimonies to Stephens pretty girls adorns the cover. The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

> When Dr. Samuel F. Mather, who died at Kansas City June 1, realized that his end was near, he caused a contract to be made giving property to the amount of \$25,000 for the erection of the Kansas City Methodis

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